of nearly a week's suspense, we present to our readers the most authentic data we can gather for tion is unbounded; and in one day more we shall have our speculative conclusions. And first as to the cha-racter and amount of the forces which composed We have sent all our funds to the fort, and have them secured Gen. Taylor's command. On this point we find in one of the magazines.

They write us from Saltillo, under date of the 21st, that Gen. Taylor has fallen back on Saltillo, and will fight the facts, which, though not very clear, may furnish the means of an approximate estimate of the number of troops with the General at Agua Nueva:

"We have been permitted to examine a statement prepared at the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, pared at the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, and the first pared at the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, and the first pared at the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, and the first pared to the first pared at the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, and the first pared to the carry of the city. This position is flanked by two redoubts, and well high the enemy of the list immediately west of the city. This position is flanked by two redoubts, and we are rejoiced that he has taken it, as we now feel confident of the result.

Captain Prentiss's company of the 1st artillery left here yeterday morning with two 18 and two 8-pounders for Saltillo. So the General's regular force will consist of five company of the city.

showing, as nearly as can be ascertained, the amount of force left under the orders of General Taylor after the withdrawal of a part of the army of occupation for service under General Scott. The statement embraces the regular troops left under the command of General Taylor, together with the regiments of volunteers called out in November, 1846, three of which are known to have already arrived on the Rio Grande. There can be little if any doubt, indeed, that they all reached Matamoros before the 23d instant.

"According to this statement, the aggregate of force, both regular and volunteer, under the orders of General Taylor, as shown upon the muster-rolls, is 13,910. Of these 1,122 are troops, 8,258 are volunteers of the levies of May and June last; making a total of 9,374 men, exclusive of the new volunteer regiments. But it is supposed that of these 9,374, not more than about 8,000 certainly should be counted as effective. It is probable, indeed, that of these troops in the field, the effective force may not exceed 7,500. To this number, however, must be added the new regiments of volunteers called out in November, 1846, amounting to 4,536. Of these not more than 4,000 can probably be reckoned as effective. The whole actual effective force, therefore, under the com mand of Gen. Taylor, is not far from 12,000.

"The same statement exhibits also, so far as is known, the distribution of these troops (exclusive of the new regiments) along the line of the Rio Grande from the Brasos to Camargo, and thence along the line of operations to Monterey and Agua Nueva. From this part of the statement it appears that there are at the posts on the Rio Grande, including Brasos Island, Point Isabel, Fort Brown, Matamoros, Camargo, and Mier, a total of 1,434 troops. Of these, 543 are at Camargo; 598 are at Matamoros and Fort Brown on the other side of the river. But the new regiments must have already reinforced some if not all of these posts; and the number of troops now at Camargo is probably not less than 1,500. The garrison at Monterey numbers 1,327 troops, with forty pieces of artillery. Between the posts on the Rio Grande and Monterey, at Toredo, Punta Aguada, Seralvo, and Marin, there are about 700 troops; and the remainder of the force, as above stated, is supposed to be at Agua Nueva, (the headquarters of Gen Taylor-when last heard from officially,) at Saltillo, and at the Pass of the Rinconada."

From the same and other sources we collate and republish the following letters, official and unofficial, presenting the latest accounts from the vicinity of Gen. TAYLOR'S camp:

From an Officer to the Baltimore American. SALTILLO, FEBRUARY 20, 1847. Affairs here are drawing to a point. It is well ascertained now that Sahta Anna is at Incarnacion, fifty miles distant, with 17,000 men and 19 pieces of artillery. It is my opinion with 17,000 men and 19 pieces of artillery. It is my opinion that we shall have a fight before a week elapses, and no one can venture to predict what will be the result. We shall have, when General Marshall arrives from Monterey with the Ohio and Kentucky Regiments, scant six thousand men, of all arms, and volunteers at that. Our command is encamped at Agua Nueva, eighteen miles in advance of this on the San Luis road, and is constituted as follows: Four companies of the 1st and 2d dragoons, under May and Stein; the Arkansas mounted regiment under Yell; the Kentucky mounted regiment under Yell; the Kentucky mounted regiment under Humphrey Marshall; one company of Taxas a sufficient force of the new regiments. I wish to be able to mounted regiment under Yell; the Kentucky mounted regiment under Humphrey Marshall; one company of Texas rangers under McCullogh; Captain Washington's battery of eight pieces, (2d artillery;) Captain Sherman's battery of four pieces, (3d artillery;) Captain Bragg's battery of four pieces, (3d artillery;) two Illinois regiments and two Indiana regiments under Brig. Gen. Lane.

The Ohio and Kentucky regiments are expected to-day, under Marshall. Our battery is in a redoubt commanding that the 28th of Langary the Marshall of Converse.

Nueva. The supplies have all been removed to a range of buildings in the neighborhood of the Cathedral, which will be occupied by us.

Santa Anna's army, I am confidently informed by Mexi
I respectfully enclose a continuation of the list of killed,

been officially notified of their approach, and things wear a serious aspect when past events are considered. May and two pieces of artillery are out now feeling them, and we shall probably hear his report this evening.

From a Gentleman of the Medical Staff. SALTILLO, FEBRUARY 20, 1847.

I am writing you, it is said, on the eve of a battle. The enemy is in force on every side. Santa Anna has informed his citizen soldiery (his regulars, 18,000) that our stores are ample and profuse, and all is at their command—only rush to arms; and, from all accounts, right well have they obeyed the call. We are making all kinds of preparation.

Majors Dix and Coffee ten days since brought up 200,000 dollars; Majors Colquitt and Weston arrived here from Mon-terey last night, with some seven wagon loads of gold and silver. Ninety wagons, loaded with provisions from Monte-rey, and intended for Gen. Taylor's camp, were ordered to be parked in the main plaza, and not to be unloaded. I was told that there were on hand 180,000 rations, besides some 60,000 pounds of Mexican flour that had been captured by Would not all this be a nice little prize for Santa Anna, saying nothing of the officers' baggage, money, &c., six hundred wagons and equipments, four parks of artillery complete and any quantity of medical supplies, hospital stores, &c., and ammunition in the greatest abundance. Just think of it! I'll dwell no longer on a theme to me so unplea-

sant. But we must and will whip them.

I was out at camp the day before yesterday, and stayed all night. In the course of conversation with Gen. Taylor, I asked him if he could realize that Gen. Santa Anna was really approaching with such an army. The old "war horse" shrugged his shoulders and replied, "Let them come; they will go back a good deal faster." He has no fears.

Brevet Lieut. Col. May, with 400 men and a section of rtillery, was ordered out to-day to make a reconno dislodge a body of cavalry, said to be encamped about ten miles distant on the San Luis Potosi road.

P. S. The express is going; I have only time to say that May has been forced to retire, with the loss of at least one officer, supposed to be killed, and ten men. Gen. Taylor has returned to the heights above the town, and will there await the attack of the enemy. All is excitement and bustle, and

some confusion. Saltillo, February 21, 1847.
We are all armed and in expectation of a fight to-night Santa Anna is close by, and with 17,000 men. lor's force is above 5,000. We have possession of the town, and we are well fortified. I will write the result if I am alive.

From Gen. Taylor to the War Department.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
AGUA NURVA, FEBRUARY 21, 1847.
Colonel Morgan's regiment (2d Ohio) will concentrate a
Scralyo, and move forward to Montercy with as little delay as practicable. Colonel Curtis's regiment (3d Ohio) will be relieved at Camargo by the first regiment of the new volun-teers that may have arrived at that point, when it will move forward in like manner to Monterey. Colonel Drake's regi-ment (1st Indiana) will be relieved at Matamoros by the first der of arrival of the new regiments that may be there, at the mouth of the river, or the Brasos, on the receipt of this order, when it will likewise come forward as above. The remaining foot regiments of the new volunteers will proceed with as little delay as practicable to Monterey. In marching from Camargo, the troops will in no case move in less number than a regiment, and will hold themselves ready to repel at-tack upon the road, their commanders exercising the greatest vigilance, particularly in the camps at night, parking their wagons for defence. They will take care to be well supplied

rith ammunition before leaving Camargo. By order of Major General Taylor. W. W. S. BLISS, das't Adjt. General. [Endorsement on the above order.—Captain Crossman will please furnish copies of this order to such of the new volunteer regiments as may arrive at Carmargo. Seratvo is to be have signified their willingness to enter the foreign field of broken up for the present. Colonel Morgan has been instructed to destroy such stores as he cannot take with him.]

Official Letter from a Paymaster at Monterey.

MONTEREY, MEXICO, FEB. 22, 1847. General: We have had quite an exciting time here for the last few days! It has been ascertained beyond doubt that Santa Anna, with a large force, has been advancing on Sal-SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1847.

Santa Anna, with a large force, has been advancing on Saltillo to attack General Taylor, who has been encamped twentillo to attack General Taylor, who has been encamped twenty miles in advance of Saltillo, at the pass of Agua Nueva-We have also had it reported that General Urrea was advancing on this place with 5,000 cavalry from towards Victoria, and we have been very busily engaged preparing to receive tainty about him is prolonged. Therefore, in the absence of definite information, after an interval absence of definite information, after an interval

panies of artillery (3 light and two heavy) and two squadron f dragoons.

The mail leaves to-day twenty-four hours in advance of th regular mail, in consequence of its containing an order fre Gen. Taylor for reinforcements.

From Captain Montgomery, at Monterey. "MONTEREY, FEBRUARY 23-11 A. M. "Gen. Taylor has been attacked in his position by force of 25,000 men, and the engagement is still going of When the courier left, Santa Anna's ultimatum was, 'su render'—Gen. Taylor's reply, 'come and take me.'"

There has been no communication between Monterey and Camargo since the 23d ultimo.

The following letters from General TAYLOR dis close his reasons for taking a position at Agua Nueva:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Agua Nueva, 18 miles south of Saltillo, February 7, 1847.
Sin: I changed my headquarters to this place on the 5 instant, bringing forward, in the first instance, Licutena Colonel May's squadron of dragoons, two batteries, (She man's and Bragg's,) and the regiment of Mississippi riflemen. Yesterday the second Kentucky and second and third Indiana regiments came up, and will be joined in a day or two by the other troops in and near Saltillo, except the small garrison

seven companies left in that town.

Although advised by Major General Scott to evacuate Sal tillo, I am confirmed in my purpose of holding not only that point, but this position in its front. Not to speak of the per-nicious moral effect upon volunteer troops of falling back from sons for occupying this extremity of the pass rather than the other. The scarcity of water and supplies for a long distance in front compels the enemy either to risk an engagement in the field or to hold himself aloof from us; while, if we fall back on Monterey, he could establish himself strongly at Saltillo, and be in position to annoy more effectively our flanks and our communications.

I have no intelligence from the interior more recent or a thentic than that heretofore communicated. There is under-stood to be no considerable force in our front, nor is it likely that any serious demonstration will be made in this direction. frequent alarms since the middle of December seem have been without substantial foundation. I am happy to add that the population of Saltillo is fast returning to the city. Under the judicious management of Major Warren, a liscreet officer of Illinois volunteers, who commands in the town, it is hoped that the people may remain quietly in their

I respectfully enclose copies of statements showing the names of the officers and men recently captured by the enemy as reported in my despatch No. 11.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR,

Major General U. S. Army, commanding.
The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

under Marshall. Our battery is in a redoubt commanding interior. Up to the 26th of January, the Mexican Congress the town. Major Warren's battalion of four companies of had done nothing to supply the wants of the army, which had Illinois troops defends the town, which will, it is supposed, be attacked, while General Taylor fights the main force at Agua for December. Rumors reach our camp from time to time of

cans, is fully provided, and if the volunteers stand by our ar-tillery we shall whip him. The Governor of the town has There yet remain to be reported the wounded of ompany A, 3d artillery; killed and wounded of the 4th ar tillery; and killed and wounded of the 2d (Col Wood's regiment of Texas mounted volunteers. These few remain ing names, it is presumed, can be supplied from the regi turns or muster rolls on file in your office.

Our last official dates from Washington are to the 10th January. The mail of yesterday, which brought Washing ton newspapers as late as the 15th, had nothing from you

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR, Major General U. S. Army, commanding.
The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington.

MILITARY MOVEMENT .- Companies F and H. Captai GARDNER and PLUMMER, of the 1st regiment United State Infantry, left New Orleans on the 16th instant for Bras Island. Their original destination was to join Gen. Scorr's mated; and, in the just and legitimate triumph of the achievedivision of the army, but, in consequence of the recent intelligence from the seat of war, their destination was altered Col. Hamtramck and Adjutant T. P. August, of the Virginia regiment, left New Orleans at the same time.

The bomb-ketch Stromboli sailed from Boston on Friday norning for the Gulf of Mexico. She has been made ver strong, to carry a gun weighing over 15,000 pounds, mounted on a carriage of 2,000 pounds. Herofficers are, Commande WM. S. WALKER; Lieutenants, Jonathan R. Tucker and S. C. Sartori ; Acting Master, Edward S. Nichols ; Assistant Surgeon, - Rice; Midshipman, Jonathan McLeon Murphy ; Captain's Clerk, Mr. Abrains. The crew consists of forty hands, all told.

The President of Hayti, JEAN BAPTISTE RICHE, died a Port-au-Prince on the morning of the 27th ultimo. He arrive there on the morning of the 23d, from his tour through the North. He suffered much from illness during his journey, but attended to affairs till the last. He walked round his room and transacted business the morning of his death. After this, he again applied himself to business, and, swooning a few days at Natchez. second time, he expired. In two days more he would have ompleted the second year of his presidency.

[N O. Picayune, March 15.

The total value of real and personal estate in the city and ounty of New York, as recently assessed, is \$71,244,952. The amount of tax which this yields to the city revenue is \$2,520,179.

AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS .- Within a short perio very earnest applications for Christian teachers have been made to the Missionaries of the Madura station, in India, from for some years past solicitations at the various mission stations in the Eastern countries for the supply of instructors to surrounding districts, have been constantly multiplying.

In view of such indications of Providence in that and other lands, the Board have recently appointed twenty new Missionaries in addition to the companies sent out within a few months past. To meet the exigency the Boston churches connected with the Society have this year made very liberal advances on their former annual contributions. And it is believed there will be a corresponding liberality in other portions

It is also ascertained that, happily to meet the increasing calls from abroad, there is at present a great increase of the missionary spirit in various Theological Schools. Of those THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The Official Correspondence relating to the prosecution of the Mexican war, the publication of this Institution contracted, on Friday, 19th, for the which we commence in this day's paper, will be erection of their building. found entitled to every reader's careful perusal. The plan adopted, out of thirteen different designs As the responsibility for this war deepens every day, submitted, was, as our readers already know, that ers all of its material parts (all of which the intrinsic interest, or justice to the Government or to our given in a note to the "Report of the Committee on gia, is one among the many exciting and interesting spots of military officers may require) as rapidly as its pub- Organization," recently published by the Institulication in the official paper will enable us to do.

SENATOR BUTLER AT HOME.

From the "South Carolinian" we learn that arge concourse of citizens assembled at the Courthouse in Columbia to welcome home Judge But-LER, the Senator from South Carolina, on his return from Washington. A public meeting being organized, resolutions were adopted, which, though no more than just to his merits, could not but be gratifying to him. To these he responded with his usual frankness and point. Among other things worthy of note, "he adverted to the proscription by public meetings in Georgia, by which he with others had been excommunicated from what is termed the Democratic party. This (he said) would not change his course. Democracy was a term of doubtful and fallacious import—he preferred the name of Republican. There were some securities in the guaranties of an organized Republic, none in an irresponsible Democracy He spoke at some length, tracing with clearness the distinctions between a constitutional Republic and the turbulent action of irresponsible masses."

The elucidation which he gave of the pretended persecution, by the Senate, of the Editor of the Washington "Union" is, by odds, the best we have seen :

"He alluded to the circumstances of Mr. Ritchie's expul ion for a libel upon the Senate ; declared that the only arguments brought forward by his champions were, 'Father Press and Father Ritchie.' No other. 'And what did his tracts. expulsion amount to ? (said Mr. B.) Why, simply a removal from the benches back of the Senators to a seat in the gallery, among the prettiest women I have ever seen, and where, half of the time, I would much rather have been than in my own seat.' And, as to liberty of the Press, if abuse makes a free one, the Union certainly is as free in that espect as any one I ever saw."

The Irish Relief Committees of Washington and Alexandria have engaged the barque General Harrison, Captain Smith, to convey a cargo of bread stuffs to Ireland. The vessel is now loading a Alexandria for immediate dispatch, and further conributions, either in money or provisions-corn meal, flour, or ship bread-will be thankfully re ceived by the committee of either city.

Major General BUTLER, of the army, arrived in this city last evening, and took lodgings at Brown's

The New Orleans Picayune of the 11th instan nas a letter from Major GAINES, dated San Luis Potosi, February 10, detailing the circumstances o his surprise and capture. He and his party (97 in number) left San Luis for the capital on the 15th ultimo, the officers supplied with horses, and will doubtless be allowed their parole on their arrival. The following, from Major G.'s letter, describes SANTA ANNA in state :

"On our route here, we met the renowned Gen. SANTA behind, two in front, and four in the centre. I had a short conference with him, in which, after asking me a few quesreatment whilst prisoners, and told us we should be sent to the city of Mexico, and he hoped shortly to our own country. His appearance made a favorable impression upon our officer

MR. CALHOUN'S ANNEXATION POLICY.

The "Union" comments on Mr. Calhoun's gency in the annexation of Texas, and thus speaks "Certainly there were, in various parts of the Union, many rery well informed persons—old and stanch friends of an nexation—who considered that the agency of Mr. Calhoun in that transaction might have been quite as well dispensed with that the method of annexation adopted and unsuccessfully tried by him was far from being the best and safest method; that he unnecessarily and unwisely narrowed the grounds of policy upon which he placed the measure; that he clogged it with any difficulties and perils not naturally belonging to it; that, in some of the incidents of his course in the matter, he failed to adopt any very scrupulously strict construction of the contitutional limits of Executive authority; and that, in one word, the Texan business was not well managed till it passed substantially out of Mr. Calhoun's hands and into the hands of Congress. Then, indeed, in a mode quite different from the mode adopted by Mr. Calhoun, annexation was consumment, at last happily accomplished, comparatively little atten-tion was paid to any errors which might appear in the course of a statesman whose plan of annexation had most signally failed, even at the moment when annexation in itself was

most popular. There can be no doubt but that " many very well informed persons" did think all this. But why has it never been said by the Union before now ! Why has that print, entertaining all these opinions, and filled with these thoughts, just found language to express its ideas? That is a question which the Union ought to answer and satisfactorily explain. Mr. Calhoun will see that he has been acting for and his whole course and policy .- Alexandria Gaz.

Five thousand dollars in specie, belonging to the United States, has been stolen, it is said, in Michigan, while those who had charge of it were conveying it from Chicago to Detroit.

signing some public documents he swooned. Recovering from for his residence in Kentucky, intending to stop a

The Boston papers state that the United States sloop-of-war for Cork, is to sail on Saturday (this day.) The committee at Boston will probably have to freight one or two merchant vessels to carry the remainder of the contributions in their

hands. Com. DEKAY, of the Macedonian, to sail from New York. has determined to take a limited number of passengers on board that ship for one hundred dollars each. Seventy-five dollars of the passage money will be received in flour or meal thirty-four different cities or villages. And it is known that for the sufferers in Ireland, and twenty-five dollars for cabin

> RAILWAY Accident. -On Thursday, at about two o'clock in the afternoon, as the Newark train was going to New York, when on Bergen Hill the axeltree of one of the forward cars broke, which, passing under the wheels of the following car, for carrying newspapers outside of the mail. The defendant country, and in its arrangements, plantations, garden and turned it over. Owing to the presence of mind and energy of demurred generally, on the ground that the statute did not mansion, is ready for the immediate enjoyment of any gentle-like the statute did not mansion, is ready for the immediate enjoyment of any gentle-like the statute did not mansion, is ready for the immediate enjoyment of any gentle-like the statute did not mansion, is ready for the immediate enjoyment of any gentle-like the statute did not mansion, is ready for the immediate enjoyment of any gentle-like the statute did not mansion, is ready for the immediate enjoyment of any gentle-like the statute did not mansion, is ready for the immediate enjoyment of any gentle-like the statute did not mansion, is ready for the immediate enjoyment of any gentle-like the immediate the conductor, Mr. Martin, the passengers were quieted, and, road was barely wide enough for the passengers to get out of the upset car. There was a shower of rain at the time.—Sun.

From statistical documents presented before Congress it appears that the capital employed in the manufacture of paper in the United States is \$18,000,000; the number of mills 700; the annual product \$17,000,000; and the number of SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

it is fit that the public should be as fully advised in of Mr. James Renwick, Jun., architect of Grace pate this opinion. The railroad improvements and facilities regard to the plans for its prosecution as it is in Church, Calvary Church, the Church of the Purinow rapidly progressing lead us through sections of councorn, 20,000 barrels of flour, besides a large quantity of corn regard to its origin. Therefore, voluminous as the tans, and other structures creditable to his profestry that have been inaccessible to the tourist and historian, and correspondence is, we shall place before our read- sional genius in and about the city of New York. void of research to the practical geologist.

An outline of its accommodations and extent is tion, as follows .

diately preceding the introduction of the Gothic."

sizes; several of them small, to be used as elevators of patience on the part of an invalid to accomplish. and to receive flues, &c.; the principal tower on the north front being 145 feet high.

The successful competitors for the contract are JAMES DIXON & Co., their bids, both for marble and freestone finish, being the lowest that were received. Mr. Dixon is known in this city as one of the contractors on the General Post Office, so much execution, and bears the reputation of being enterprising, industrious, responsible, and faithful as a builder. He is a resident of this city. There is, Ritchic and the liberty of the Press;' 'the liberty of the creditably completed many extensive building con-

> The Board of Regents had authorized, for the ompletion of the building and for the furnishing book-cases, &c.) an expenditure not exceeding two scenery. hundred and forty-two thousand dollars; being the the Institution for the erection of suitable buildings. committee had authority to expend.

The result is highly creditable to the architect: the contract being taken at more than twenty thousand dollars below the estimates submitted by him to the Board of Regents.

The material adopted for the external walls of the building is a freestone of approved durability, from the vicinity of Seneca creek, on the Potomac, some twenty or twenty-five miles above the city. It is from the new red sandstone formation, the same which has furnished, in New Jersey, the beautiful reestone used in the erection of Trinity Church, New York. Its color is a pinkish or gray, becoming lighter by exposure. It is wholly different in character and quality from the sandstone used for the Capitol, the Patent Office, and the Treasury. ly cut it. It resists moisture so effectually that in several aqueducts along the line of the canal, down the face of which water has been trickling incessantly for upwards of twenty years, the marks

which they have been subjected to daily wear. To erect the building of marble instead of freethe committee were allowed to go in their contract, Atlanta. In connexion with these the Southern mail-couches they considered the difference between the two ma- (tri-daily) run to Griffin, Georgia, connecting with the man building than white marble. Be this as it may, ington and New Orleans. we feel assured, from a careful examination of the design, that, executed in the material that has been with those roads being of the finest finish, splendid horses, chosen, it will present an aspect of grave and im- and accommodating drivers, together with the excellent manposing beauty.

GEN. SCOTT'S MOVEMENTS .- The Alexandria either men of business or pleasure could desire. Fazette savs:

"We have seen a letter from the Island of Lobos, dated the 28th of February, which states that there has been a most unreasonable delay in the arrival of transports and munitions of war at that place. They are six weeks later than they with men, all along, who have secretly condemned his whole course and policy.—Alexandria Gaz. stores, such as cannon and mortars, were wanting. pedition to Vera Cruz will consist of about 12,000 troops and probably one hundred sail of all kinds. General Scott, it is mid, expects to have boats enough to land five thousand

A letter in the Journal of Commerce states that forty Mr. CLAY left New Orleans on the 16th instant have been sent to Vera Cruz, to be used half a mile in the rear of that city. The letter adds: 'They can from that point destroy the town in a few hours, if necessary. If the Mexican army should make a rally Gen. Scott will be ready to receive them. The position also commands the castle-that is, Jamestown, Capt. R. B. Forbes, with a cargo of breadstuffs they can throw forty shells every minute into the castle, and at a distance of three-quarters of a mile beyond the range of any gun in the castle. We have also the best engineer offi-

> 1,700 pounds passed over it on Wednesday from Albany to the railroad depot on the opposite side.

United States District Court of New York :

"The United States vs. Walter H. Bidwell .- This was an action brought by the United States Government, under the statute of March 3, 1845, to recover a penalty of \$300

we are informed, not one was burt. This is the worst spot on the line, as on both sides were steep precipices, and the road was barely wide enough for the passengers to get out of the upset car. There was a shower of rain at the time.—Sun.

"Judge Betts decided that section 15th of the act does retreat ready made to his hands.

"Judge Betts decided that section of the property of the passengers to get out of the upset car. There was a shower of rain at the time.—Sun. offence within the true meaning of the said act, and that no arable land, in due proportion.

"Wherefore it was ordered by the Court that the demur- when he behaves himself and is an honest man. He is fre-

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

We understand that the building committee of The Stone Mountain of Georgia .- The Southern Travel-increased facilities.

MESSES. GALES & SEATON . Hitherto the South has been viewed as possessing but little of interest, except so far as relates to its agriculture and commerce. New fields have been wharves. The wind has changed from the east to the north, opened to view within the past few years that entirely dissiand is now blowing almost a hurricane.

The Stone Mountain, situated in De Kalb county, Georcreation that must soon command the attention and admiration of the traveller, and vie in close proximity with the finest scenes of northern climes. Indeed, the Niagara, the Hudson, "It comprises a museum 200 feet by 50; a library 90 feet by 50; a gallery of art 125 feet long; and sublimity scarcely surpassed by the Andes, Alps, Vesugenerally are not willing to take. City Mills held at \$6.12\frac{1}{2} two lecture rooms, of which one is capable of convius, Rhine, or Nile; yet the Stone Mountain affords a to \$6.25; no sales and a very small stock. Susquehanna two fecture rooms, or which one is capacite of con- vius, famile, or trine, yet the enlightened tourist than can brands \$6.12\frac{1}{2}\$. Corn meal \$4.43; rye flour \$5. the other is connected with the laboratory, together with several smaller rooms. The style se- as a single spot on our earth, no one scene is so grand and va- very small, not over 20,000 barrels in all. That which arlected is the later Norman, or rather Lombard, as riegated as this. The eye may wander over a space of forty rives is mostly sold to deliver. it prevailed in the twelfth century chiefly in Germiles cast and west, and nearly thirty miles north and south, Good to prime Maryland red wheat is selling, in small lots,

man and Gothic styles; rendering those much more There are two fine hotels situated at the foot of the Moun- whiskey is dull at 26 to 27 cents. tain capable of accommodating one hundred visiters. From Sales of 100 bales upland good fair cotton at 13½ cents. eapable than the Grecian of convenient adaptation this point the visiter proceeds directly up the mountain, in a This was a very choice lot, and is too high for a fair quotato modern purposes; and presenting to the eye, in meandering path, occasionally meeting with ragged and cragthe different aspects of a building, a pleasing variety. gy places, and sometimes with a declivity of from forty to sixty

Having reached the summit of this gigantic mountain, and sitting down upon the huge rock to breathe, though panting they may be from fatigue, the eyes catch a glimpse of distant hills, ravines, and valleys, that produce an inward joy and inexpressible delight, which proves an ample reward for the toil and labor in reaching this lofty place.

The organs of respiration resuming a degree of regularity, the visiter beholds at a single view the handiwork of our Great admired both for its beauty of design and solidity of Architect in a thousand scenes-rich, novel, and wonderfulwhich burst forth upon the excited vision, when they involuntarily exclaim, How beautiful and wondrous are the works of Nature-of Nature's God!

The Kennesaw and Yonah Mountains are in full view, one we learn, associated with him Mr. Gilbert Came- of which being thirty five miles distant and the other seventy the North. The mail is in, but contains no special news. ron, of New York, well known there as having miles. The mind is almost bewildered at the varied scope of country, until, as if suddenly awaking from a sweet reverie, the beholder is disappointed in hinding that he is yet to be taxed for his utmost admiration. He gazes ad infinitum upon the chain of irregular hills that break off from the Kennesaw, and which take a course from northwest to northeast. and fitting up of the same, (including museum cases, We feel lost in admiration in beholding this truly picturesque sity, containing an abstract of the paper on the subject of Le

The Tower is one hundred and twenty-five feet in height, the American Academy. It will be seen that Mr. Pierce is mount set apart in the act of Congress organizing to be upon the top of which produces a sensation not to be convinced that the body as observed does not satisfy the probexperienced in any other place on earth. You behold the rain, lem of the perturbations of Herschel, as an answer to which hail, or snow descending below, whilst above the sky is appa- Le Verrier sought it, and that its orbit as observed is different The bid of Messrs. Dixon & Co. for the entire rently clear. The setting sun, too, has its beauties, the remilding, including furniture and fitting up, and the flection from which taxes the observer for his utmost adoraamount at which the contract with them was closed, tion, whilst all nature around seems to admire the golden bues s two hundred and five thousand two hundred which delight to gild the distant hills and valleys, and at the and fifty dollars, being nearly thirty-seven thou- same time emitting an unsurpassable lustre upon the extent of and dollars within the amount which the building the western horizon. With reflections like these, we are at regarded as a happy accident. The distance of the planet is once constrained to burst forth in our loudest exclamations, is Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

This distance was early deduced from observation by the comdwell together in unity !"

Never before, during my life of touring, have I beheld any thing to equal the sublime and beautiful varieties of the vegetable kingdom, the immensity of the rock, its supposed although there seemed to remain no reasonable doubt of its eruptions, ancient marks of fortifications, natural curiosities, the skipping wild goats that inhabit the mountain in immense numbers, together with many other things closely connected with antiquity.

seen. Dwarfish cedars and stunted strubbery may be seen occasionally within sixty or eighty feet of the summit, on all sides excepting the northern, where is only seen the immense that which its perpendicular to the line drawn to the planet. Mr. Walker finds this portion of the motion to be almost precisely that which the planet would have if it were moving at the disrock to the base—the declivity on this side being about eighty degrees. Paths are numerous midway the mountain, where the wearied traveller may regale himself in a thousand curiosities.

The rock is various in its character and extent, being com- sion is that derived from the analogy of the other planets. Anna, in a large clumsy carriage drawn by eight mules, two behind, two in front, and four in the centre. I had a short conference with him, in which, after asking me a few questions concerning our army and generals, and the purpose of two, so hard that the best tempered tool will hard.

The rock is various in its character and extent, being composed from the analogy of the other planets. The rock is various in its character and extent, being composed from the analogy of the other planets. This arguments abounds in becomes by exposure, in the course of a year or two, so hard that the best tempered tool will hard.

The markle is various in its character and extent, being composed from the analogy of the other planets. This arguments abounds in the course of a year or two posed of many varieties. The common granite abounds in becomes by exposure, in the course of a year or two, so hard that the best tempered tool will hard.

The markle is various in its character and extent, being composed from the analogy of the other planets. This arguments abounds in the course of a year or two posed of many varieties. The fine granite may be said to be inside the proposed of many varieties. The common granite abounds in the course of a year or two posed of many varieties. The said to be inside the proposed of many varieties. The common granite abounds in the case of the circular orbit, the first to violate the posed of many varieties. The common granite abounds in the case of the circular orbit, the first to violate the posed of many varieties. The common granite abounds in the course of a year or two posed of many varieties. The common granite abounds in the course of a year or the common granite abounds in the course of a year or the common granite abounds in the course of a year or the common granite abounds in the course of a year or The marble is not excelled by the best Egyptian, and is very viz: the law known as Bode's law of the mean distances, why susceptible of a fine smooth polish. Some of the pillars, &c. may it not also be at variance with the law of eccentricity, of buildings in Georgia are already being built of this marble which has already been broken by Mercury and some of the

The Stone Mountain is now accessible from almost every of the chisel are still as sharp as when first cut. quarter of our country. From Charleston (S. C.) the tra gard to the inconsistency of the observed distance and motion Some of the steps to the Capitol are of this freestone, veller may take the South Carolina railroad to Augusta, of this planet with the predictions of analysis. The two follows and no perceptible abrasion can be discovered in these, notwithstanding the long term of years through mountain from the cars, when approaching, is richly worth be less than 35, or more than 37.9; or, which is the same the whole amount of money for transportation, particularly in thing, its time of revolution cannot be less than 207 years, or the morning, when the rays of the sun richly gild it from more than 233 years. stone would have cost, as shown by the bids, an base to summit. The Central railroad, from Savannah, additional sum of twenty-three thousand five hun-through Macon and Griffin, also may connect with it by dred dollars, and, though the entire amount would going up to Atlanta, and thence by the Georgia railroad fourstill have been considerably within that to which teen miles. The State railroad from Oothcaloga, near the and to the legitimate and necessary inferences from them, the Tennessee line, also connects with the Georgia railroad at two combined are decidedly inconsistent with observations.

Atlanta. In connexion with these the Southern mail-conches terials, whether as regards durability or appearance. Georgia railroad-embracing Montgomery, Alabama, on the not sufficient to justify that increase of expenditure. Indeed, it is doubtful whether the freestone of the color selected be not more appropriate for a Nor-

But few accidents occur on the South Carolina or Georgia railroads, and the stages that are now running in connexion agement of the contractors, (Messrs. D. E. Beman, Richard Peters, and Col. E. L. Ellsworth,) render it every thing that state that the investigation of the effect of this planet upon

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, FRANK S. BRONSON, M. D.

Explosion.—The Westchester Spy states that on the morning of Wednesday one of the mills of the Hauborn Pewder Establishment, called the drying-bouse, exploded. It contained about nine hundred pounds of powder. One man was killed, and two others were slightly wounded. buildings, of little value, were demolished.

MONUMENTS.-The vestry of Trinity Church has erected with liberality and good taste, near the flagging which leads to the left entrance, a beautiful monument to the memory of Captain James Lawrence, who fell in the Chesapeake in the engagement with the Shannon. It bears a suitable inscription. They have also erected one in memory of Lieut. Lundow, who was killed in the same engagement.-Post.

The India Rubber tree which grows on the island of Lobos, is quite a curiosity to our troops. A writer describing one road in the States of South Carolina and Georgia, and that says: "It here attains the height of 25 feet, and the branches the article continues to be brought in daily. One gentleman strike down to the earth, take root, grow, and become bodies assures us that 100,000 bushels could be contracted for at The strength of the ice in the North river at Albany may be inferred from the fact that a wagon with a load weighing least wound being made through the bark."

to the tree. We saw one which was cut down that had 31 from 60 to 62 cents per bushel, delivered in Augusta, neatly put up in bags.—Charleston Courier.

The Philadelphia Appual Conference of the Methodist Pro-

In a single hour the heart beats 3,600 times, discharge We find in the New York Journal of Commerce the following record of a decision made by Judge Berrs, in the lowest following record of a decision made by Judge Berrs, in the lowest following record of a decision made by Judge Berrs, in the lowest following record of a decision made by Judge Berrs, in the

penditure of Joseph Bonaparte, at Bordentown, on the Delaware, in New Jersey, is to be sold at auction next June. This is one of the most complete and perfect estates in this make it a penal offence.

man of taste and fortune, who may desire such a delicious

"Judge Betts decided that section 15th of the act does retreat ready made to his hands.

The mechanic, sir, is God's nobleman. This is only true rer in that behalf interposed on the part of the defendant be quently no better than a lawyer, a physician, or a member of allowed, and that judgment therein be rendered for defendant." the upper five dozen.

FROM BALTIMORE AND THE NORTH.

Baltimore, March 26-5 P. M. We have had an exceedingly disagreeable day. It has been raining steadily since morning. The tide in the harbor

During the past week not less than 100,000 bushels of meal, wheat, and other breadstuffs, have been shipped from the port of Baltimore to England, Ireland, and France. Large shipments will likewise be made next week. The great difficulty is in procuring vessels. Freights are up to The flour market to-day was quiet. Small sales of How-

many, Normandy, and in Southern Europe, immeunaided by a telescope, and view Nature as she is, clad in all at \$1.20 to \$1.30; prime Pennsylvania reds will bring \$1.32 that richness and beauty that diversified foliage may be able to to \$1.33; white corn 77 to 78 cents; and yellow 83 to 84 To the above we may add that the building has bestow. Many handsome villages may be seen, and, in one cents; oats 45 cents; rye 80 cents; cloverseed \$4 to \$4.50, that irregularity of plan which charaterizes the Nor- or two points, the sign-boards of hotels may be distinctly read. and dull; timothy \$2.80 to \$3.25; flaxseed \$1.35 to \$1.37;

Nothing doing in wool; no new clip yet in market. Timo-There are in all nine towers of various shapes and degrees on an angle. This ascension requires no little amount thy hay \$11 per ton; rice \$4.25 a \$4.75 per hundred pounds. Beef cattle \$3.50 per hundred pounds, gross average; hogs \$6.75 n S7.

There is more firmness in tobacco, but, freights continuing so high, purchasers will not operate for shipment. There has place, I quote as last week, viz: Maryland \$1.50 to \$2.50 for inferior and common : \$2 a \$5 for good common : \$4 a \$7 for good : \$6 a \$12 for fine and better qualities ; Ohio common to middling \$1.25 a \$3.50; good \$4 a \$7; fine reds \$5 a \$10; fine yellow \$5 a \$10; extra kinds \$10 a 12. The inspections are 476 hhds., including 468 Maryland, 8 Ohio. The storm has completely disarranged the Telegraph between this city and Philadelphia. It has been out of order since 9 o'clock, and I am therefore without any reports from

LE VERRIER'S PLANET.

THOM THE BOSTON DALLY ADDEDTISED We have been favored with the following extracts from a letter from Professor BENJAMIN PIERCE, of Harvard Univer-Verrier's Planet, which he read a few evenings since before

from that predicted":

Extract from a letter from Professor Pierce. From the most careful examination of the observations which have been made upon (Neptune?) I am firmly convinced that itis not the planet of Le Verrier's or Adams's theory, and that t was not predicted by analysis, so that its discovery must be putations of Adams himself, and more recently established by the very accurate and thorough investigations of Mr. Sears C. Walker. This fact is of such fundamental importance that, accuracy, I have not been satisfied without verifying it myself, and Mr. George P. Bond has also determined it, independently from the Cambridge observations alone; and it is moreover confirmed by the orbit which has been published from the distinguished authority of M. Valz. From this distance, com-On the mountain proper but little of mother earth is to be seen. Dwarfish cedars and stunted shrubbery may be seen the eisible portion of the planet's motion, that is the portion These facts are not, however, sufficient to establish the proposition that the orbit is circular, or that it is nearly so, and the only additional argument which can be found for this conclusmaller planets? Independently, however, of this reasoning, and without any assumption with regard to the eccentricity the orbit, I have undertaken to prove my assertions with re-

2d. That the planet's mean longitude on 1st January, 1800, could not have been less than 243°, or more than 252° Now I find that, while either of these propositions is by itself not opposed to the observations which have been made, tion, and is also subject to either of these propositions, cannot satisfy the other. If, for instance, a mean distance and time of revolution are adopted consistent with the first proposition, position, the corresponding time of revolution with which its notions will satisfy the present observations could not exceed 170 years, so that it must fall about forty years short of the limits of the first proposition. This planet is not, therefore, the planet of Le Verrier's theory, nor can it account for the observed irregularities of motion of the planet Uranus in the way proposed by Le Verrier. I may safely go further, and Uranus is not included in the researches of either Le Verrier or Adams, and this interesting field of inquiry is yet to be ex-

In my remarks to the Academy, I indicated the probability that the mean motion of the new planet was about one half of that of Uranus, and that this fact, the possibility of which was not even suspected by the previous theorists, might lead to a new solution of the problem of the perturbations of Uranus. With such a mean motion, some of the irregularities of motion will become extraordinarily large, o e of which has a short period the same of that of the revolution of Uranus, and the other a very long period of several hundred thousands

of years. I would not have you suppose that I am disposed to contest in the least the greatness of Le Verrier's genius. I have studied his writings with infinite delight, and am ready to unite with the whole world in doing homage to him as the first geom-ter of the age, and as the founder of a wholly new depart-

INDIAN CORN. - We are informed that immense quantities of corn have been brought to the depots along the lines of railroad in the States of South Carolina and Georgia, and that

The Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Pro estant Church assembled in that city on Wednesday last The New York Express says that the Police expenses of

that city during the last year were \$500,000 STATE DEBT OF MICHIGAN .- The Senate has rejected the bill which passed the House some time since providing for the payment of interest on the State debt after 1849. It is to be regretted that a measure of such vital importance to the repuation and interests of Michigan should have been defeated by

any cause. The great benefits anticipated from a reduction of the State debt are substantially destroyed by this repudiating act of the Senate. It will unavoidably fix upon Michigan the stigma of repudiation and dishonor. We still hope that the Senate, after carefully looking at the consequences of a refusal to do that justice to our creditors which both the Executive and the financial officers of the State have officially stated to be within our ability, will retrace their steps. [Detroit Advertiser of 16th instant.

SPRING TRADE. - The Pennsylvania cana's are open, and day at Pittsburg.